

POETRY. "MUCH YET BY MAINS UNSLING!"

(From the New Era.)
THE ELLSLER DONATION TO THE BUNKER HILL
MONUMENT.
Be the tribute returned, be the offer rejected,
Lest scorn should inscribe on the records of time,

That the tomb o'er the ashes of heroes creeted,
Was crown'd by the wages of folly and crime. On the mount where it stands, when the war-wave was In wrath up the steep, our forefathers stood, [swee The vigils of death around Liberty keeping, And poured on its shrine the libation of blood. Shall the glory blood bought by their valor lie sleeping, Unhonored in death, 'till a foreigner's land, Of the treasure that folly around her is hearing, A pittance bestow that the column may stand.

Shame, shame, on the sons who inherit the glory, Who would sully the page of the age-lasting story, With the mildew that clings to a profligate name, Be ours the proud task—whether mighty or lowly, Let wealth bring its gold, and the poor man his mite, But let not a thought or a recling less boly, Than patriot love in the effort unite. B.

AUSGLEICHUNG.

(Imitated from the German.)

The parched Earth said to an opening Rose
That smiled like a babe in swaddling clothes,—
"Boast as you may your beauty and bloom,
You owe to me your choicest perfume,
Iraning my life, and sucking my blood,
Has made you so bright, and crimson-hued,
And you think yourself of flowers the queen,
With that scornful air and prulish mien,
Whilst I am dusty, and brown and hare,
And look as if I could not be fair."

And the Boas addressed, in accepts sweet. And look as if I could not be fair."

And the Rose addressed, in accents sweet,
The Bee, with his honey laden fret—
"Boast as you may of your amber wells,
The exquisite shape of your waven cells,
You seem to forget from whom you stole,
And made of her heart a nectar-howl,
And how you rifled from hour te hour,
The golden dust of my lovely flower—
Whitst wo is me! I must perish soon,
Blow in the morning and fade at moon."
With musical voice, but drooping wing,
To Man thus spake the provident thing—
"Boast as you may of your sweetest measures,
You owe your fine thoughts to my inper bright;
Your words that glow, and that flash-like light,
But my wax is all spent, and chokes my brenth
The pestilent, sulphurous smoke of Death;
Whist you to a set in the flash-like light,
Whist you to a shall lose life's directing flam. The pestilent, sulphurous smoke of Death; Whilst you, too, shall lose life's flickering flame. And return to dust, from whence you came."

DOMESTIC.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS-AGAIN! Mr. HUMES :- Your indulgence of me, in publishing in your paper of the second instant, an article I had prepared on our Primary School System, and the request of a highly respectable and intelligent acquaintance, that I should address you again on the same subject, are my pleas for repeating an attempt to engage the attention of the Legislature in the necessity of commencing a revisal and extension of a system part of Virginia, been realized to that extent which was enticipated in its establishment, ought not to be abandoned as hopeless of success, if organized and managed to suit the wants and condition of the country. I will, therefore, with all due deference to the superior judgment and sagacity of others, present before the pu and the Legislature now in session, a scheme which has occurred to my own mind, as likely to overcome demonstrated

In my former communication, the following impedi-

In my former communication, and the success were noticed:

1. We cannot, with but few exceptions, obtain the for this object.

As to the first:—The general advancement of Literation of the continuous continuou services of competent teachers-such as can give correct instruction in elementary science. They are defacilities to impart even what they know, to others, not people, having been properly trained themselves.

2. We have not the opportunity of procuring a regular, uniform and well-graduated set of books, for the

them.

3. Our schoolmasters are allowed so small a compentions case the rich would be taxed for the benefit of the sation for teaching poor children, that it is unreasonable

relation to the progress of the children. sponsibilities on either the teacher or School Commisters, and which might sometimes serve too, in the Clinton Liberal Institute,

children at school when entered.

The following is an imperfect outline of the scheme

Board, and General Superintendent of the Common article may appear, to some of your Schools of his county, city, &c , who shall also be dethe Legislative body, and a copy to the Second Auditor. signated and act as Clerk and Treasurer to the Board, and who shall be required to give bond and secu-rity as prescribed by law, for the faithful performance of his trust, as Superintendent, Clerk and Treasurer. Let it be made the duty of the said three Directors

to divide their county, city, &c , into so many School Districts, and in such manner, as may appear to them best calculated to afford a convenient school in each; and each School District that will provide a building nt the place designated, suited to the purposes of a school in that district, shall be entitled to receive from the Literary Fund such a sum not less than S more than \$, per annum, for such term as a school may be in operation there, for the teacher, as the said Board of Directors may, in anticipation, think his services to be worth, taking into consideration the number of poor children that may be committed to his charge The said School Districts to be represented by numbers consecutively, and the sum to which each number is entitled affixed. If it shall appear to the Board of any county, &c., that the interests of any School District would be advanced by procuring a lot of ground with in the county of from

acres, and such lot or parcel of land can be pro-cured without expense to the fund, they shall then either take a lease for tenancy at will or for a term on said lot or parcel of land and house, or a fee simple title, if that can be had, to the said Board of Directors and their successors in office, in trust for the use of said School District, and shall have power to divest themselves of title, should the situation afterwards become impracticable for a school, or should other cir-

cumstances so require, in the opinion of the Board. The plan and arrangement of the said several School Districts shall, by the said President of the Board, be filed in the Clerk's Office of his county, city, &c.; and the said Board shall have power, and they shall be required, at their annual meetings, if necessary, to make any changes in the plans of said School Districts they may think the public interest requires, and report the may think the public interest requires, and report the same to the Clerks of their respective Courts; and they shall annually prepare, agreeably to such new arrangement, a copy of said plan with the several School Districts, numbered as aforesaid, and the sum which each may be entitled to receive from the Literary Fund, according to each revision they may make. And the cording to each revision they may make. And the said Board shall keep a complete and regular record of nothing less would do it, to the education of the chi said plan of Districts, designations and proceedings, and exhibit the same to the inspection of any person interested therein.

each of the three first quarterly terms of their respective come of Jack Cade's mind, and courts, for the purpose of deciding on any difficulties ing with capital punishment. that may arise with the superintendent in the duties assigned him as such, and for fixing the salary to be paid from the Literary Fund to teachers, when any change shall be made in the original plan. And let there be an abolition of the present, and the establishment of a annual meeting at the last quarterly term of said courts, better system. Regarding it in this light, as standing of said Board of Directors, at which, in addition to the in the way of a better plan, we view it as a positive duties above required, the said directors shall make their evil. It imparts a glimmering of knowledge to a few annual report of their operations and of all receipts and but it keeps the bulk in darkness. disbursements, comprising such matter and in such form as may be prescribed by the Second Auditor, which shall particulars respecting the working of the existing plan, e filed with the clerks of the courts respectively in during the year 1839 which they act, and copies transmitted by said clerks Number of schools in 120 counof courts to the Second Auditor.

Let the said Superintendent be required to make selection of all poor children to be sent to school between the ages of and years; to examine into the acquirements and capacity to teach, and moral deportment of every schoolmaster offering to teach in any of said school districts, and to select none, whose acquirements, capacity to teach and moral deportment, would, in the estimation of such Superintendent, render him unfit. Lewit be made the duty of the Superintendent to visit each school at the close of every session of five or six months, or at the close of each quarter, as the case may be; examine into the progress of the poor children, the methods of the teacher in impartinstruction to their pupils; and incorporate the result of such examinations, with reference to the progress of the students and capabilities of the teachers

respectively in the annual reports. Let the Board of Directors be appointed by the Court annually at the last Quarterly Term of their respective Courts, and vacancies supplied at any Term, and let each Director be required to take an oath in his Court, or before some Justice of the Peace, as Director, Superintendent, &c., as the case may require; that he will faithfully discharge the duties of his trust. If, in the opinion of any Superintendent, any Schoolmaster shall not have discharged his duty in the tuition of the poor children committed to his charge, he

shall repor! that fact to the Board at any of their meet- | Average at District Free ings as aforesaid, before making the schoolmaster com-pensation, who shall have the privilege of attending the said Board in person or otherwise, and controverting the delinquency of which he is accused, and the question shall be determined by the Board whether succeeding year. Stationary and other materials for approval. -R. Whig. writing and cyphering, to be procured and turnished by the Treasu.er, and included in his account of disburse-

pensation to the Board of Directors in each county, for laying off districts, erecting schoolhouses and attending the meetings, to be paid out of the Lite-rary Fund at the rate of S per diem for every day's actual service. The Superintendent as such in his visits to the schools and in selection of poor children to be paid in the same way, at the same ratio; and all the accounts to be exhibited on oath. And the Clerk and Treasurer for receipt and disbursement of funds, to be allowed a commission of per cent, on all sums by him disbursed, and a regular stated reasonable salafor his services as Clerk of the Board, all of which to be included in his account as Treasurer, and report-

ed with the other items.
It is admitted, that under the proposed system the objection first noticed in relation to the difficulty of procuring competent teachers, might still for a time exist, but would, very probably in a few years, cease to operate. That noticed in the sixth-the difficulty of commanding the regular attendance of the childrenwould only be overcome by absolute coercion—a plan entirely repugnant to the feelings of a free people and the principles of our Republican institutions. vantages resulting from a well organized and well managed system, would, however, finally overcome the strength of this impediment, in the next generation, which, appreciating those advantages, would yield a compliance to the suggestions of wisdom in the ad-vancement of their offspring to that state of intelligence and respectability, which those advantages are so well calculated to ensure.

In putting into operation the foregoing plan, the folowing difficulties and objections seem to be the most prominent:

1. The appropriations now authorized by law for the endowment of the Common Schools, would not be of sufficient amount to carry out the scheme: hence a rewhich, although its advantages have not as yet, in this sort must be had to taxation to supply deficiencies-a process always objectionable unless the public good imperiously demands it.

2. The procurement of suitable schoolhouses, and a tenancy or title to land, would be difficult; and if the citizens of the School Districts should not be convinced that their interests would be greatly promoted by the donation, the innovation on the old system would be viewed as suspicious, and they would therefore become some of those impediments which practical results have discouraged from providing this indispensable appendage to the system: and, if so, this part of the plan would have to be abandoned, or additional taxation resorted to, to make up at least a proportion of the funds required

ture is of so great importance to every country, and esfeetive in orthography-in pronunciation-in grammar | pecially to ours, based as it is for its very existence and -in definition. And they are extremely defective in its prosperity upon the virtue and intelligence of the that pecuniary considerations, unless they amount to excessive burthens, ought not to prevent an attempt, by every devoted civilian to strengthen and uphold the pillars of Government, by the only probable children; nor have we the means given us to pay for and well-tried means of doing so-enlightening the poor, the latter ought to feel gratified at the sacrifice, to expect from them the same attention to the poor as and the former submit to it for the sake of the public

4. Regular and periodical examinations are not made by the School Commissioners, (many of whom, indeed, are themselves incompetent to revise the teachers,) in relation to the progress of the children.

As to the second—it is hoped the community would gladly avail themselves of all reasonable opportunities to acquire and advance the pleasures of knowledge. elation to the progress of the children.

5. The present plan does not enjoin sufficient rehouses in which to educate their sons and their daugh. Clinton Grammar School, country, as so many little synagogues for meeting on 6. We cannot command the regular attendance of religious occasions, where the people are favorable to

the promotion of picty.
Should you not, Mr. Editor, consider my plan altoge-I propose, as likely to remedy most of the defects com-plained of; but whether it might produce others yet more serious, experience alone could probably decide: boldened in my expectation that you will indulge me, Oncida Conference Seminary, Let the Court of each county, city and corporate when reflecting on your own intelligence, and the extown, represented in the General Assembly, appoint a Board of Directors of Common Schools, consisting of tion by your excellent editorial articles, and the arguthree of the most discreet, respectable and intelligent ments which I have heard fall from your lips at some of persons, whose services can be procured. Let one of our Literary institutions. And, you will further oblige ese be designated by the Court as President of the me by sending a few copies of the paper in which this

Yours, most truly, JAMES P. CARRELL.

Lebanon, Jan. 6, 1841.

neglect of education in the State, has had the effect of directing the public attention more earnestly to that

| March 2d, 1841. important subject. We are told that in the county of Jefferson, one of the wealthiest in the State, there are press starts for Pilatka, of the re-appearance of the In-291, above the age of 20, who can neither read nor write. In the county of Gloucester, 600 in the same condition. In the great central county of Albemarle, there are upwards of 600 adults, who, in mild terms, 'do not write." In Rockingham, there are 1350, over 20 years who caunot read or write; and about 5000 between 14 and 20, in the same blissful condition of ignorance-showing that the rising generation bids fair to be even more unlettered than the present.

Regarding these counties, lying in different sections the whole, we have turned to the Second Auditor's report in the hope of perceiving the Indians, Lieut. Albertis opened a heavy of the State, as fair samples finding some system in operation, which promised a miof the evil. Our hope, however, is not realised, Although the present system of common schools has about one hundred, and Lieut. Albertis having fired not prevented the existing deplorable state of ignorance, and threatens to banish reading and writing from the Commonwealth, Mr. Brown seems inclined to prefer it severely wounded. Having deposited the wounded in to all other systems which have been suggested. He regards it the cheapest, and if improved, as it is sus ceptible of being improved, as equally efficient, and better suited to our sparse population. It is no doubt the cheapest, and on that account it is, that it is so worthless. But this is a matter, we maintain, in which we are to compel the objects for whose benefit they are designed to profit by them. We must discard our contract ed notions of economy in making provision for this achieve immortal honor which should boldly mortgage dren of the Commonwealth. Unless the present rapid march to ignorance be arrested, the majority of our terested therein.

Let there be a meeting of the Board of Directors at the beautiful people will soon be unable to read, and they may become of Jack Cade's mind, and visit reading and juritable of the three first quarterly terms of their respective.

As to the improvement in the present system-tha

From the Auditor's report, we gather the following

ties and towns, Number of poor children in 3.119 counties and towns, Number of poor children sent to 47,046 Common Schools in 116 counties, 25,933 In Lancasterian Schools, &c., In 37 District Schools in four counties, Total number of poor children

1,403 24

towns. Amount expended for tuition of the children at the Common and Lancasterian Schools, including books, compensation to officers, and all other ex-\$69,330 78 penses,

educated in 120 counties and

Amount at District Schools, Total expenditure for tuition and expenses, Average number of days, actual attendance of each poor child

at Common Schools Average amount paid in the year for the tuition of each poor child at Common and Lancasterian Schools,

Average cents per diem of tui-Across in his rear, soon attacked him with redoubled across in his rear, soon attacked him with redoubled the said Board in person or otherwise, and controverting the delinquency of which he is accused, and the question shall be determined by the Board whether his pay shall be reduced, and if so to what amount.

In order that suitable and uniform books, maps, and controverting the president and Directors of the Literary Fund he control the president and Directors of the Literary Fund he the president and Directors of the Literary Fund he the president and Directors of the Literary Fund he the president and Directors of the Literary Fund he the president and Directors of the Literary Fund he the course of the Commonwealth, and the course of the Literary Fund he the president and Directors of the Literary Fund he the course of the Literary Fund he the course of the Literary Fund he to consider he slightest degree and the slightest degree dents prior to the harmock, with and expenses for each to common accomprehended in blind devotion duties of patrictism ascomprehended in blind devotion du

can probably be sold by him for the wants generally of of them, however, are very imperfect and unsatisfactosuggest in their report, the number of books, &c., that compensation-and in this money mania age, that the may be needed in addition to the stock on hand, for the laborer is worthy of his hire, is a principle of universal

From the Albany Argus

Common Schools-Superintendent's Report. This is an able and interesting document. By it, an increase from the previous year of 63. The num-ber of children in the State over 5 and under 16 years of age, exclusive of the city of New York on the 31st December, 1838, was 592,564. The number of children instructed in the common schools during the year kept was eight months. The population of the State

as ascertained by the late census, is 2,432,835.

The productive capital of the Common School Fund amounts to \$2,033,807 95. It also has the revenue arising from \$3,583,333 34 of the surplus revenues of benefit of the revenue yielded by a capital of \$5,617,

The following sums were appraised and appropriated to Common schools in 1829: Paid from the State Treasury, Raised by Supervisors, Voluntary tax in towns, Derived from local funds, Under special statutes in New York. Brooklyn, do Buffalo.

Total for 1839, Of the sum distributed, there was paid for teachers' wages, Paid by individuals for the same purpose,

Balance in hands of Commissioners,

Total paid to teachers, \$1,011,873 06 The Superintendent is of opinion that valuable results are gained by not making the school entirely free but leaving a small portion of the expense to be paid by the inhabitants of each district. This policy secures The report contains a table showing | cisely the same. the average amounts paid to the teachers during the last ten years. In 1831, the average amount per month, teachers, better schools and better scholars.

pate therein. A certificate of the distribution has been of this practice of appointing violent editors to office, delivered to the Comptroller, by whose warrant the amount apportioned to each academy will be paid by "I ask if the necessary consequence must not be to mies; such drafts or orders being accompanied by a proper certificate from the President or Secretary of Mr. Clay's own words, as follows: signing said drafts is the Treasurer of the academy duly nopoly of public trusts by members of Congress and vor of such an alteration of our Naturalization Laws, appointed by the Trustees thereof:

FIFTH DISTRICT. Names of the Academies entitled to participate in the distribution. Black River Lit. and Religious Inst., De Ruyter Institute. Fulton Female Seminary, Hamilton. Hobart Hall Institute, Rensselaer Oswego, Utica. Utica Female Academy, Vernon.

The sum of \$5,000 is divided among the schools in each Senate District.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM FLORIDA. EDUCATION IN VIRGINIA—SECOND AUDITOR'S RE-PORT.

Partial reports made by the deputy marshals of the control of ten to lay before our readers the following letter from

> GENTLEMEN-I hasten to inform you, ere the exdians this evening at Orange Creek, within three miles of this Fort. Lt. Albertis, of the 2d Regiment of Infantry, who was detached from Fort Russell some few days since to garrison Fort Brooke, about five miles distant, was startled about 11 o'clock this morning by hearing the wild cry of the Indian Bandits in the rection of Fort Russell. Taking with him twenty-four men of his small command, Lt. A. immediately left Fort Brooke, and following the direction of the cries, encountered the Indians in force at Orange Creek Hammock, only three miles from Fort Russell. On fire upon them, which continued for an hour; but as the Indian force continued to increase, numbering away all his ammunition, he was compelled to retreat back to Fort Brooke, bearing with him five of his men a block house, together with the females of the post, and established a guard with orders to fight or die, should the post be attacked during his absence. Lieut. teen men, with the determination to cut his way through the Indians in order to communicate with

> Capi. Barnum, the commander of fort Russell. On arriving once more at Orange Creek, the Indians merged from the hammock and offered Lieut. Albertis pattle, in the broad pine barren. That officer, with prayery almost unparalleled, with only seventeen men, again fought the enemy nearly an hour, and at times, Ithough hemmed in by him, made his way through the whole force of Alex. Tustenuggee to the post of Fort Russell, losing along the gountlet of fire only one man. The commanding officer of Fort Russell immediately left in pursuit of the enemy. Our wagons have already brought into Fort Russell 2 killed, I Corporal and Private-6 wounded, 1 Sergeant, 1 Corporal and 4 Privates, and one is missing.

Wounded-Norman Luke, Orderly Sergeant, Co. K., 2d Infantry, Corporal Hanford, Co. K.; Privates Holmes, Co. K.; Newton, do.; Bowden, do.; Mc-

Quilling, do. Missing-Private Merrick. The loss of the enemy cannot be ascertained, as the ndian warriors were seen to drag off their dead and wounded as fast as they fell. Yet, my word for it, Alex. Tustenuggee, at the head of his hundred wariors, while contemplating his slain, cherishes at this

and his "seventeen men." P. S. No Indian news from Tampa. The Indians come in have not yet gone West.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLICAN, } Savannah, March 8. The U. S. Steamer Beaufort, is just in from Florida. bringing us the following interesting letter from one of

our correspondents: Gentlemen: Another flower is added to the wreath Lieutenant Albertis, fought day before yesterday, 26,732 though a small one, is seldom surpassed in skill, brav and determined perseverance. While sitting in the door of his tent, at Fort Brooks, Lieutenant Albertis heard the crack of Indian rifles, immediately succeeded by their yells, in the direction of Orange Creek Bridge. He mustered his men, and found that after leaving a small guard at the Fort, he could command but twenty-three. With these he sallied forth, and by a hurried march soon came upon the savages in large numbers, and poured upon wer of ball and buck shot. This caused the woods around to ring with their yells and brought upon him what was evidently the whole band of Aleck Tustenuggee, long known to number from 70 to 100 war-Lieut. A. and his men returned the "war whoop" with imitated Indian ferocity, and thus the

the President and Directors of the Literary Fund by the President and Directors of the Literary Fund by the President and Directors of the Literary Fund by the President and Directors of the Execution of the Fort. But he did not respect to the Commonwealth, and for the first firing and alarm, and fearing for the fate of the first firing and alarm, and fearing for the fate of the first firing and alarm, and fearing for the fate of the first firing and alarm, and fearing for the fate of the first firing and alarm, and fearing for the fate of the first firing and alarm, and fearing for the fate of the first firing and alarm, and fearing for the fate of the first firing and alarm, and fearing for the fate of the first firing and alarm, and fearing for the fate of the first firing and alarm, and fearing for the fate of the first firing and alarm, and fearing for the fate of the first firing and alarm, and fearing for the fate of the first firing and alarm, and fearing for the fate of the first firing and alarm, and fearing for the fate of the first firing and alarm, and fearing for the fate of the first firing and alarm, and fearing for the fate of the first firing and alarm, and fearing for the fate of the first firing and alarm, and fearing for the fate of the fate of the first firing and alarm, and fearing for the fate of the first firing and alarm, and fearing for the fate of the first firing and alarm, and fearing for the fate of the first firing and alarm, and fearing for the fate of the first firing and alarm, and fearing for the fate of the first firing and alarm, and fearing for the fate of the fearing fearing for the fate of the fearing said fund, to procure such and so many books, maps, so far as the credit of the State is invoived, it would be acceptable and an arm, and learning for the last mining and marm, and learning for the tendent annually, with a catalogue of the books, &c., authorised to be precured by the said President and Directors of the Literary Fund; and let the Board of each county, &c., at their annual meetings, embrace in their report the number and kind of books, &c., on band and what others will probable be required in adhand, and what others will probably be required in ad-dition to the stock on hand, for the ensuing year. And and knowledge in every corner of the country, the tax dition to the stock on hand, for the ensuing year. And should it be deemed conducive to the general interests of education, in the country, to place in the hands of other children than those selected by the Superintendent as poor children, the books, &c., used by the latter; let the President and Directors of the Literary Fund be required to deposit with the Superintendent of each country and Board, such additional number as of the country, the tax hand knowledge in every corner of the country, the tax he again received the saintation of his friend ruster and nuggee from both sides of the road attack of the enemy was tremendous—their yells hide-acted to the progress and state of the primary schools. Many of these contain the views of the Commissioners as to the relative advantages and or four of the red skins were seen to fall, and those of the country, the tax he again received the saintation of his friend ruster.

Accompanying the Auditor's Report are extracts from the reports of the School Commissioners in the several counties, relating to the progress and state of the interior. Two men killed and one wounded, field in their tracks, but the balance raised the war shout, and returning the fire with the utmost courage, three primary schools. Many of these contain the views of the Commissioners as to the relative advantages and of four of the red skins were seen to fall, and those of the country, the tax he again received the saintation of his field ruster.

Accompanying the Auditor's Report are extracts from the reports of the School Commissioners in the saintance of the enemy was tremendous—their yells hide-acted to the saintance of the enemy was tremendous—their yells hide-acted to the saintance of can probably to sold by min for the wants generally of them, nowever, are very imperfect and unsatisfacto-such Schools, the amount of the sales of which shall ry, and are important chiefly as shewing how very lit-be embraced in the Treasurer's account and annual the time and labor the Commissioners devote to the imreport of the Board of Directors, and they shall always portant task imposed upon them. But they receive no bush for a mile and a half, when they gave it up and last attack, the Lieutenant much feared they would all be annihiliated, but the cheering, the coolness and the bravery of the little band, was unlooked-for by Tustenuggee's warriors.

This gallantry was worthy of a nobler field. As an instance of the coolness here displayed, Private Lane, we learn that the whole number of School Districts in the State on the 1st of July, 1840, was 10,769, being missing fire, was seen to drop upon his knee, and taking missing fire, was seen to drop upon his knee, and taking out his screw-driver, removed the old flint, and inserting a new one, re-commenced firing more to his satis-

You are aware, I believe, that General Armistead has was 572,995. Increase from the previous year 15,776. 380 men, women and children, in at Tampa, who are The average terms during which the schools were to embark for Arkansas on or before the 10th inst. They are closely guarded night and day by a company of infantry and half a company of Dragoons, so that they cannot escape. Two tried it, and were shot down and bayonetted-one killed instantly and the other died from his wounds. If Gen. A. gets these Indians off, as the United States, which were deposited in the State I have no doubt he will, it will be more than has been Treasury in 1537. The School Fund therefore has the done for many a day. I approve most cordially of his plan, and think, if thoroughly seconded, would succeed better than any thus far tried; but I am still of the opinion, that both on the score of economy and humanity, a force of at least 20,000 men should be sent here. However, I think our services are likely soon to be ex-244,747 04 changed for those which will "try men's souls." We 5,5% 22 cannot long keep out of a war with England and pre-20,531 65 serve our honor. As much as I deprecate a war, (and, 72,651 60 unlike my friend Mr. Norvell, though a military man, peached before; and who 8,696 26 I do most sincerely "deprecate" one,) I would rather 3,556 40 shed the last drop of my blood than submit to the 1,288 53 wrongs she has heaped upon us. Not only does she violently seize our territory, invade us and murder our Progress of Federalism.—. \$634,042 01 ty to us in an affair that belongs to another nation.— disgraceful riot occurred in Loran County, week be-Does the blood of '76 run in our veins? Shall we then fore last. It appears that two slaves who had escaped 535,429 79 submit to what they fought for? Our wrongs are al-from Kentucky, were followed to Oberlin, that moral 476,443 27 most as great. But I have wandered from my subject, and christian place, where the code of Judge Lynch is which was to give you Florida news. Yours, truly.

(From the Salem Advertisee.)
REMOVALS FROM OFFICE-MR. CLAY'S OPINION. Mr. Webster, it is well known, in the Senate in 1829, hundred in number-composed of the "Perfection-maintained that it was not only unconstitutional, but a ists" of Oberlin-the students of the College, and greater care and attention to the good management of usurpation of power, to remove a man from office on their associates, the negroes, armed with guns, clubs the schools on the part of those upon whom the duty political ground. His views and Mr Clay's were pre-

Mr. Clay, in May, 1529, made a speech at a public to rescue the fugitives from the hands of the law.—
dinner at Fowler's Garden, Lexington, Kentucky.— They were, however, unsuccessful. The negroes were was about \$11.83. From that time till the present the are the being gradually increasing, until in 1839, it was pointing members of Congress to office, and was almost of order and the stability of our institutions to rescue ready to say it was a violation of the Constitution. It excited his most "serious apprehension."

Albany on the 27th ult., the distribution of \$40,000 of had committed the unpardonable sin, in his estimation, the laws at defiance. In fact, nearly the whole Whigh the income of the Literature Fund for the last year, was of appointing "fifteen or twenty" of the ablest editors in party in Lorain county is made up of men of the black made among the several academies entitled to partici- the country to office! It was a crime to appoint fifteen! Abolition stamp. The Advertiser remarks, that the

Upon the general principle of remoral, we will quote

have alluded to them but from my deliberate convic- in the United States before they can be naturalized. Amount apportioned tion that they are essentially vicious,) their effects that voted for Harrison, how do you like "the change? to each Academy.
\$557 02 are truly alarming. I will not impute to President locken any design to subvert our liberties. I hope Jackson any design to subvert our liberties. I hope and believe that he does not now entertain any said said of the has passed into the hands of the does not now entertain any said said of the hand of the hand of the hand of the said of t the commencement of his administration, proclaim, the commencement of his administration, proclaim, by his official acts, that the greatest public virtue was ardent devotion to him. That no matter what had ardent devotion to him. That no matter what had been the character, the services, or the sacrifices of the country, has not yet blessed the people, nor does the prospect appear flattering. A good rule may does the prospect appear flattering. 170 70 incumbents or applicants for office, what their expe-laways be applied, without injustice to those against always be applied, without injustice to those against always trience or ability to serve the Republic, if they did would say, as monarchs have said, 'I am the state.'—
He would dismiss all from public employment who
did not belong to the true faith. He would stamp
in justice, how much more just is it at this gloomy period, as to those who stand at the helm of State. \$5,000 00 upon the whole official corps of Government one homogeneous character, and infuse into it one uniform principle of action. He would scatter with an open giving the best to those who had spoken and written SAVANNAH, March 7.—The steamboat Gen. Taylor, and franked most in his behalf. He would subsidise Capt. Peck, arrived last night from Florida. We has the press. It would be his earnest and constant aim to secure the two greatest engines of operation upon public opinion, Congress and the Press. He would promulgate a new penal code, the rewards and punish-ments would be distributed and regulated exclusively by devotion or opposition to him. And when all this powerful machinery was put in motion, if he did not succeed in subverting the liberties of his country, and in establishing himself upon a throne, it would be because some new means or principle of resistance had

been discovered which was unknown in other times or to other Republics. "But if an administration, conducted in the manner just supposed, did not aim at the destruction of public liberty, it would engender evils of a magnitude so great as gradually to alienate the affections of the people from their government, and finally to lead to its overthrow. According to the principle now avowed and practised, all offices vacant and filled within the compass of the Executive power, are to be allotted among the partisans of the successful candidate. The people and the service of the State are to be put aside, and every thing is to be decided by the zeal, activity, and attachment, in the cause of a particular candidate, which were manifested during the preceding canvass. The consequence of these principles would be to convert the nation into one perpetual theatre for political gladiators. There would be one Albertis again issued forth, accompanied by only seren- universal scramble for the public offices. The termiconclusion of each we should behold the victor distrimilitary commander, immediately after he had won a great victory. Congress corrupted, and the press corrupted, general corruption would ensue, until the sub-Practorian band would arise; and, with the general concurrence of a distracted people, put an end to useless other.

"I am aware that the late acts of Administration on which it has been my disagreeable necessity to animadvert, (I hope without giving pain to any of my fellow-citizens, as I wish most sincerely to give none) were sustained upon some vague notion or purpose Killed-Corporal Lang, Co. G., 2d Inf.; Private of reform. And it was remarkable that among loudest trumpeters of reform, were some who lately received appointments to lucrative offices .it must be admitted that, as to them, a mos substantial and valuable reform had taken place-but trust that something more extensively beneficial to the people at large was intended by that sweet sounding word. I know that, at the commencement, and throughout nearly the whole progress of the late Adminstration, a reform in the Constitution was talked of, so as to exclude from public office members of English titles on American officers. Congress, during the periods for which they were electmoment feelings most bitter against Lieut. Albertis ed, and a limited term beyond them. This proposition at great length, and with unusual eloquence and abiliority of that body seemed disposed to accede to it, and I thought for some time, that there was high probability of its passage, at least through that House. Its great champion (General Smyth of Virginia) presst had been originally received, had greatly abated. Its that decks the brow of our gallant, but abused little army in Florida. The battle of Orange Creek, by revailed by his frequent and earnest appeals to get it taken up, new views appeared to have suddenly struck the reformists. It was no longer an amendment in their at Barnum's. -and the majority which appeared to be so resolved to carry it now by a direct or indirect vote, gave it the go-

Mr. Clay, again in a speech at the Hagerstown, (Maryland,) Mechanic Supper, 20th March, 1820, to which he was an invited guest :

"If," said Mr. Clay, "authority shall be accompa-nied with a spirit of RELENTLESS PROSCRIP. TION, expelling from public employment men of tried capacity and integrity, and filling their places councils of SECRET, UNSEEN, and UNWOR. a high place in the annals of our country's glory, and appointment thereby directed, at w THY and IRRESPONSIBLE ADVISERS, then the bosom of the American people, as long as true \$2 64 battle raged for half an hour, when the Indians took those who co-operated to bring about the late event, greatness shall be respected, and gratitude for eminent March 13

to the hammock, leaving Lieutenant A., as he supposed, master of the field—but it was a russ to cut him off from the Fort; as the Indians, stretching across in his rear, seen attacked him with redoubled effort, but were again driven to the hammock, with the success. Above posed, master of the field—but it was a russ to cut all, the people of this country are not prepared, and all, the people of this country are not prepared, and on Monday, returning to the Hermitage on the mental faculties of human idol to be worshipped, nor to consider all the duties of patriotism as comprehended in blind devotion duties of patriotism as comprehended in blind devotion duties of patriotism as comprehended in blind devotion. With all the great questions of national police but to such an idol. If an edict shall be sent forth, requir-

son to hope that he will yet be preserved for a considerable period as a guide and a living light to the path of come an irresponsible adviser to the very course he denounces in 1829, as so abominable, tyrannical and des-

THE SENATE'S PROSCRIPTION .- To-morrow's Globe will commence the publication of the discussion on the dismission of the Printers, which has occupied the Senate's Executive session almost exclusively since the

fourth of March. We shall accompany the report, which will be found accurate and full, with such statements and remarks as will enable our readers at a distance, to appreciate properly the motives of the principal actors in this new star chamber proceeding. For the present, however, we forbear to touch any topic which may tend to increase

the asperity of feeling which the debate has occasioned. We trust that the public will not form any opinion on the collision which occurred between Mr. Clay and Col. King in the course of the discussion, on travellers' reports, or the distorted accounts of letter-writers We perceive that misrepresentations in regard to it are already abroad in the Federal newspapers. In a few days all the circumstances will be presented in an authentic form, and we hope with a result which will re pair all the wrong that can be repaired, and leave, as far as possible, neither party any thing to regret.

We cannot close this brief reference to the late pro ceedings of the Senate, without returning our thanks to the whole body of the Democratic Senators who so strenuously maintained our rights. They were, indeed, maintaining at the same time the rights of the legislative body of which they were a part, and a principle necessary to the protection of these of the whole community. To the members who so disinterestedly vindicated our character, (most vindictively and unjustly aspersed,) we owe the deepest debt of gratitude. In the novel proceeding against us, no allegations were made-no hearing allowed-no proofs permitted. General denonciation, without specifying any thing in regard to our conduct, official, politi cal or private, was made the ground of condemna-tion and deprivation—of the abrogation of a law—an election and a contract sanctioned by both. That this Senatorial attainder was not permitted to extend to our reputation, we owe to these magnanimous Senators who staked their characters for ours, and bore their voluntary testimony in behalf of one never imwould not then have been impeached, if the doors of the Senate, commanded by his accusers, had not been barred to the admission of every

PROGRESS OF FEDERALISM .- Another Negro Riot!so popular. They were claimed, their identity was proved, and they were arrested on a warrant issued in compliance with the provisions of the "Fugitive law."

A mob was soon collected, amounting to about five Randolph's and Leigh's Reports, and the Maps of the State, and with yelling threats and imprecations, and attempted will be tried at the ensuing April term of the court Distribution of the income of the Literature Fund.

At a meeting of the Regents of the University in of appointing partizan Editors to office. Gen. Jackson and Abolitionists united, almost to a man, in setting Kentuckians, who, after the Democracy of Ohio passed a law, at their request, to protect them from plundered of their property, gave 20,000 majority for the Treasurer of the State, on drafts or orders therefor render the Press venal, and in time to destroy this Abolition Federal principles, will see, after a while, drawn on him by the Treasurers of the several acade- hitherto justly cherished Palladium of our Liberty." [New York Era.

partisan editors-be exceptionable (and I would not as that every foreigner should reside ticenty-one years

A CHANGE INDEED .- The administration of the afand believe that he does not now entertain any such fairs of State has passed into the hands of the newly

If the value of public securities, at home or abroad, is a criterion whereby to form an opinion of the state of business-if the fall of agricultural produce, or the and liberal hand, offices among members of Congress, decrease of the wages of labor, be evidence sufficient that the times are getting better-if a third suspension by the Banks of four States, including the explosion of the "safety valve" of Pennsylvania, be argument of the flourishing state of the country—if the supposed inability of many of the Federal Free Banks of this State, to meet their engagements, and the con sequent loss to thousands who hold their paper be satisfactory testimony of benefit to the public, then surely have that public more cause to rejoice that the election of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," has produced a "change" devoutly to be wished, but that day of jubilee has not yet arrived .- N. Y. Standard.

Division of the " Spoils"-Liberty driven into Scandi naria, and about to " fly from our Capitol and fo-

President Harrison, in a very beautiful allusion to the days of Camillus and the Scipios," coupled with a glance at "Gaul, Egypt, and the Lesser Asia," re-

The spirit of Liberty had fled, and, avoiding the abodes of civilized man, had sought protection in the wilds of Scytlia or Scandinavia; and so, under the operation of the same causes and influences, it will fly from our Capitol and forums." And what are "the same causes and influences

which are to set the spirit of liberty "flying from our Capitol and forums?" Let the President answer: "It was the beautiful remark of a distinguished English writer, that 'in the Roman Senate Octavius had a party, and Antony a party, but the Commonwealth nation of one Presidential contest would be only the signal for the commencement of another. And on the Temple of Liberty, to talk of the sacredness and beauty of the Commonwealth, and gaze at the statues of the buting the prizes and applying his punishments, like a elder Brutus and of the Curtii and Decu. And the people assembled in the forum, not as in the days of Camillus and the Scipios, to cast their free votes for rupted, general corruption would ensue, until the sub-stance of free Government having disappeared, some but to receive from the hands of their respective parties, their share of the SPOILS, and to shout for one or the

So it seems that a division of the SPOILS drove the spirit of liberty into "the wilds of Scythia or Scandinaia," and is also to set it flying from our Capitol and forums. This is the position taken by Harrison. We shall see whether his practice conforms to his precepts. We shall see .- Hartford Times.

"Daniel Fictcher Wehster was this day appointed under Secre tary of State. This gentleman, during the Presidential contest, delivered several addresses in New York, which were highly

This is the latest style of announcing the appointment of a Clerk to the Secretary of State. But it is not an American title, nor of American origin. It is like Whig, an English title, copied and aped by the Ad British party in this country, which borrows its party name from aristocratic England, and would engraft

The Webster family may engross offices, and thus also ape the English; but they must not stick their appeared to be received with much favor, was discussed British titles on to us before the administration is three in the House of Representatives, session after session, days old. We copy the above extract from the leading

at the last session, after the decision of the Presidential question, it was manifest that the kindness with which sions correspond.—Hartford Times.

also ape the English; but they must not stick their British titles on to us before the administration is three days old. We copy the above extract from the leading "Whig" paper in this State, where it was extracted from the highest authority under the "Whig" dynasty—the New York Courier and Enquirer.

The "under Secretary of State," Mr. Daniel Webster's son, Daniel Fletcher Webster, it is officially announced, has been an active electioneerer. It is amazing to witness how Whig practice and Whig professions correspond.—Hartford Times.

Baltinore, Maney Maney Highins Ritchie, Thomas Roane, Educated Waring, Patsy Highins Ritchie, Thomas Roane, Educated Thomas Roane, Edu eyes, so indispensable to the purity of our Constitution and to shake by the hand, the man who in every act of

State, are also at the same Hotel, with the ex-President. [Republican.

GEN. JACKSON'S BIRTH-DAY .- To-day is the anniversary of the birth-day of the illustrious patriot, hero.

'be just and fear not."-Ib. ENGLISH WHITE LEAD .- A supply of the above, in a and H2 lb. kegs, of very superior quality, just received R. R. B. DUVAL, correr below the Ray

March 18 ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE.-Will be sold, at the

young Republicans who are determined through life

A of the late William Adams, deceased, on T the lst, if fair, if not, the next fair day, all the kitchen Furniture, consisting of the usual variety Team, Wagon and Harness, four cart and along his

Team, Wagon and Harness, four cart and photographics, three die and harness Horses, four milici Cows, Farming Urensis, and several other articles, too tedious to mention. Terms a known on the day of sale.

ANN ADAMS.

Chesterfield county, March 15th, 1841. NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Estate Nate William Adams, deceased, are requested to processame, duly authenticated, to John Seagar, on or before instant, if possible, so as I may know what the Estate is so and all persons indicated to said Estate are respectfully requ to pay any cisions they may owe the Estate, without delay John Sengar, so as to enable me, if in my power, to liqui

claims that may be against the Estate as speedily as p Administratrix of William Adams, decrease

Chesterfield county, March 15th, 1841. ACTUTART GENERAL'S OFFICE Eichtword, March 25, 1841.

GENERAL ORDER.—The Communder in-Chief hading at possible to discriminate accorately among the nominess. plications since the passage of the act of March 13, 181 realter all such application be an de to the Co ings will be authorized but on the recommendation of the fi tal Courts of Inquiry. In case there should not be time to tion of the Commander in Chief on the recommendation

79th Regiment, Greenbrier, 79th Restment,
51st do. Accomack,
59th do. Accomack,
5-th do. Londoun,
1254 do. Lewis,
127th do. Hardren,
147th do. Monorgalia,
1534 do. Kanawka,
1534 do. Teler,

137th do. Harden,
14th do. Rockbridge,
147th do. Monongalia,
155th do. Kanawka,
15th do. Tyler,
15th do. Patrick,
for the next trainings after the date of this order, the officers of those regiments may be trained this Spring at such place as say be designated by the Courts of Inquiry for their respective by W.M. H. RICHARDSON, Acting A. G.

WM. H. RICHARDSON, Acting A. G.

A FEMALE TEACHER WANTED.—A gentlem

A the lower part of King George county wishes to
toress capable of giving instruction in the ordinar
an English education, to take charge of a few cl

VALUABLE BOOKS.-I am instructed to offer a limited man All, ABIL, BOOKS—I am increase deform a miner and ber of the following, at very reduced prices, yiz: Journal of the Virginia Convention 1775-6. Sets of Journals of the Senate and House of Delegates, four 776 to 1790, inclusive. Hening's Statutes at Large, containing the Laws of Vergala,

om 1619 to 1792. New Series of the Statutes, from 1792 to 1896. All these are valuable, as connected with the history, obtained, of our own State, and no opportunity has here offered of obtaining them at so low a rate.

Randolph's and Leign's acceptance will carefully attend to all orders.

W.M. H. RICHARDSON, Secretary Communicalth and Library 191-0

IN CHANCERY.—Vinersis:—At Rules holden in the Clo Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancer the county of King William, on the 1st day of March, 1841; John Deffarges, Against Against Anderson Johnson, William G. Wright and Robert Waters The defendant, Anderson Johnson, not having entered his pearance, and given security, according to the act of Assemind the rules of this Court; and, it appearing, by satisfactors of dence, that he is not an inhabitant of this country. It is one that the sand defendant do appear here on the first day of the May term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff, and that a country is not a this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper, published the city of Richmond, for two months successively; and pasted the front door of the Court House of this county.

A Copy—Teste,

RO, BYRD FOLLARD, D. C.

Feb 27

IN CHANCERY.—Vincinia:—At Rules holden in the Clist Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery & King William county, on the first day of March, 1841:

Anderson Johnson, Willam G. Wright, and Robert Water-The defendant, Anderson Joinson, not having entered a bearance, and given security, according to the act of Asser and the rules of this Court; and, it appearing, by satisfactor dence, that he is not an inhabitant of this country. It is out that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the May term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff, and that a combined the first down the first day of the city of Richmond, for two months are cessively; and post the front door of the Court-House of this county.

A Court-Teste.

James Hill King,

the Copy—Teste, A Copy—Teste, RO. BYRD POLLARD, D. 96—a

IN CHANCERY.—Virginia:—At a Circuit Superior Court Law and Chincery, for the county of Henrico and city Richmond, held at the Capitol, in the said city, on Monday, Janury the Hith, 1841;
Sidney S. Baxter, Attorney-General of the Commonwealth of Plannii. Virginia,

Daniel Ratcliffe and William F. Purcell, Administrators of bonis non, with the will annexed, of Charles Fierer, Rowland Florence, William J. Weldon, and James B. and John S. Mason, Executors of Thomas S. Hooe, die The bill in this cause being exhibited for the purpos-

IN CHANCERY.—Virginizate At Rules hooden in the Cli Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and chances; the County of King William, on Monday, the first day of Ma Richard Willeroy,

against Anderson Johnson, Wm. G. Wright, and Robert Waters. The defendant, Anderson Johnson, not having entered his pearance, and given security, according to the Act of Assaud and the Bules of this Court; and, it appearing, by satisfactors dence, that he is not an inhabitant of this country. It is refer that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the ball May Term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff and that a crylinis order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper, published the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posed the front door of the Court House of this county.

A Copy—Teste,

March 6

March 6

IN CHANCERY.—Virginita-At Rules holden in the Cl Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancer the county of King William, on Monday, the first day of St

Sterling Lipscomb, against Anderson Johnson, Win. G. Wright, and Robert Waters. Deren The defendant, Anderson Johnson, not having enterso pearance, and given security, according to the Act of A and the Rules of this Court; and, it appearing, by estifia-dence, that he is not an inhabitant of this comary. It is that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of May Teem and Court of the court of the

this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper, publis the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and pu-the front door of the Court-House of this county. A Copy-Teste, RO. BYRD POLLARD, D IN CHANCERY.—At Rules taken in the Clerk's Other Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery of Prin ward county, the 5th day of October, 1840; John C. Ingrain, William M. Carter and William H. Pri-

John F. Price, Richard M. Ditton, Nancy H. Price, A John F. Price, Richard M. Dilton, Nancy R. Price, A trix of John Price, deceased, Nathaniel J. Venable, i right and as Administrator of Charles Woodson, decenvenable, in his own right and also as Executor of Roble, deceased, and James Venable.

The defendant, John F. Price, not having entered ance, and given security, according to an act of the 6 sembly, and the rules of this Court, and it appearing the an lighabitant of this State, on the motion of the ptomosel, it is entered, at rules aforesaid, and according that the said defendant, John F. Price, do appear here Monday in April next, and answer the plaintiffs hill. Monday in April next, and answer the plaintiffs hill, accept of this order he forthwith inserted in some one of the new spapers printed in the city of Richmond, for two mondessively, and also posted at the front door of the Court if this county.

A Copy—Teste,
B. J. WORSHAM.

N CHANCERY.-In Caroline County Court, 8th Ma Hugh Campbell, James Roy, — Winder and Ma wife, Samuel Harwood, Robert Pollard and Sarah his v cilla Harwood, Thomas Harwood, Archibald Harwood, Harwood, Susan Harwood and Emily Harwood, Her Claiborne W. Gooch and Maria Rebecca his wife,

Commissioner's Office, Bowling Green, 10th March, I The parties named in the foregoing decree, and all others ing to be next of kin and heirs of Catharine Ruffin, decease hereby notified, that I shall proceed, at my office, at this place. Tuesday, the 13th day of April next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Liette enquire, and superferences.

port their respective claims.
HOBT. HUDGIN, Special Commissioner.